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OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR CHARLES P. OTIS.

Charles Pomeroy Otis, professor of modern languages in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died at his home on Chestnut street on Saturday evening. Professor Otis was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1840, and fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was graduated from Yale in 1861, and was afterwards for several years a tutor there. He then proceeded to Europe, where he spent three years, chiefly in Paris and Berlin, in the study of philology. On his return he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Yale, and in 1873 was appointed to the professorship in the Institute of Technology which he held at the time of his death. Besides performing faithfully the duties of his position, which with the rapid growth of the institute had of late become numerous and exacting, Professor Otis found time to prepare a translation of the "Voyages of Samuel de Champlain" (published under the auspices of the Prince Society), and a text book of "Elementary German," which has received much commendation and is widely used in colleges and schools. He has also edited certain German texts, especially Schiller's "Lied von der Glocke" and Grimm's "Maerchen," his edition of the latter being perhaps the most satisfactory now in use. He has also printed, but not published, an "Outline of Middle High German Grammar and Selections from the Nibelungen Lied." Professor Otis was a fine example of the hard-working student, endowed with a calm but always cheerful temperament and a scholarly disposition. He was diligent and successful in his profession and scrupulously faithful to every duty. He was married in 1884 to Miss Margaret Noyes of Boston, who, with two children, survives him. The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church today (Monday) at 1 o'clock. The burial will be at Exeter, N. H

H. S. White.
Ithaca, Jan. 8, 1885.

(Compliments of C. P. Otis.)

OUTLINE

OF

MIDDLE HIGH GERMAN GRAMMAR.

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Paul §6 i, 2 rc. 11 §5, Anm. 4 1.

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ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION.

Simple Vowels.

1. Short vowels: **a, e, i, o, u.**
   Long vowels: **â, ê, î, ô, û.**
2. The umlauts of **a, o, u, â, ô, û**
   are **e(ä), ö, ü.** (SHORT.) **æ, œ, iu.** (LONG.)
3. The usual sign in the texts for the umlaut of *a* is *e*. *ë* indicates a variety of the *e* sound with reference to its historical origin (from *i*), and is represented in nhg. (new high German) by *e*. The unaccented *e* has no distinguishing sign.
4. *iu* represents a simple vowel, and has the pronunciation of the nhg. *ü* long. In some cases it is not the diphthong of *û*, but its pronunciation remains the same.

Diphthongs.

5. The diphthongs are: *ei*, *ie*, *ou*, *öu* (*eu*), *uo*, *üe*.
6. The two vowels of every diphthong are each distinctly sounded, the first being rather more prominent than the second.

Consonants.

7. The consonants are: *k*, *c*, *q*, *t*, *p*, *g*, *d*, *b*, *ch*, *f*, *h*, *s*, *sch*, *z* (*ʒ*), *j*, *w*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *l*.
8. *y* (in foreign words) = *i*.
9. *x* = *ks*.
10. *i* and *u* interchange with *j* and *v*.
11. *k* and *c* represent the same sound, but the former stands as initial, the latter as final: **kunst, dankes, danc, sancte, sac-kes.**
12. *h* is never silent as in nhg., and used to indicate a preceding long vowel.

Fine, § 57 Anm. 4 1.

P. § 6. 1.
Bedeutung. [illegible]

P. § 21, Wärme § § 117-120. also Schwächung [illegible].

[illegible]

13. *h* (initial) is pronounced as in nhg., **hiez̨, hant.**

14. *h* after a vowel has the value of the nhg. *ch*; and, in the combinations *ht* and *hs*, that of the nhg. *cht* and *chs*: **naht, reht, niht, fuhs.**

15. *ch* is pronounced like the nhg. *ch* after *a*, *o*, *u*: **dich, rëchen.** The combination *sch* is pronounced *s-ch*: **schön.** But for *sch*, *sc* is found.

16. *f* and *v* have the same sound: **funden, vunden; für, vür; vinde, vant, vor; hoves, brieves; hof, brief.**

17. *pf* and *ph* interchange: **phlëgen, pflëgen.**

18. *z* has a double value. It is both the nhg. *z* (*tset*) and *s* (hard). The grammars and editions generally distinguish the *s* value by the sign *z̨*: **groz̨, uz̨.** This *z̨* is never initial, and between two vowels *z* is replaced by *tz*: **saz, satzes.**

19. *g* is sometimes used as a sign for the *j* sound: **jëhen, gihe.**

20. *w* has the value of English *w*: **walt (Wald).** (But see also [illegible])

21. *ng*, as in Latin (*longus*), **singen,**

22. *qu* = *kw*: **quam (kam).**

Comparison of mhg. with nhg. Orthography and Pronunciation.

23. Many divergencies are simply orthographic. The use of *h*, of *e* (after *i*), and of double vowels, as signs of vowel-lengthening; change of *ht* to *cht*; different division in the use of *f* and *v*; *ä* instead of *e*, to indicate the umlaut of *a*.

24. The phonetic principle is more strictly observed in mhg. In nhg. regard for etymology has caused divergencies. Thus, final *p*, *t*, *c* become, in nhg., *b*, *d*, *g*: **grap, eit, slac; Grab, Eid, Schlag.**

Vowels.

25. The divergencies in the vowel elements are more considerable than those in the consonants.

26. A short vowel in an accented syllable has very generally been lengthened. In some cases, on the other hand, a long vowel has been shortened, caused by a following double consonant. Care must be taken, therefore, not to give a short vowel the long sound it may have in nhg.: **sagen, name; sagen, Name.**

27. Some simple mhg. vowels have become diphthongs, and some simple mhg. diphthongs have become vowels.

28. An unaccented *e* tends to fall away in nhg.: **hirte, houbet, voget; Hirt, Haupt, Vogt.** A full vowel is often reduced to a weak one. This vowel-weakening, showing itself especially in declension and conjugation, is a very marked feature of the nhg. as distinguished from the mhg., and earlier stages of the language.

29. The following table illustrates the principal correspondences, phonetic and orthographic, between the mhg. and nhg. vowel elements: —

MHG.	e	ë	î	û	æ	œ	iu
NHG.	ä	e	ei	au	ä	ö	eu
MHG.	hete	gëben	sîn	hûs	mære	schœne	iuch
NHG.	hätte	geben	sein	Haus	Märchen	schön	euch

MHG.	ei	ie	ou	öu (eu)	uo	üe
NHG.	ai (ei)	ie (î)	au	eu (äu)	u	ü
MHG.	meie bein	bieten	ouch	vröude	muot	müede
NHG.	Mai Bein	bieten	auch	Freude	Muth	müde

Consonants.

30. In nhg. a simple consonant is doubled after short accented vowels.

31. *h* has become silent: **stahel (Stahl).** It is added to indicate a long vowel: **Sohn, wahr.**

32. The *ȥ* (hard *s*) has become *s*, *sz*, or *ss*.

33. *sch* (before *l*, *m*, *n*, *w*) has arisen from mhg. *s*.

34. The following table illustrates the principal correspondences, phonetic and orthographic, between the mhg. and nhg. consonant elements: —

MHG.	tw	ph	b (p)	v	ht	s
NHG.	zw	pf	p	f	cht	sch
MHG.	twingen	phlëgen	balme	varwe	tohter	slâfen
NHG.	zwingen	pflegen	Palme	Farbe	Tochter	schlafen

MHG.	s-ch	ȥ	ȥȥ	w	mb
NHG.	sch	s, sz, ss	ss	b	mm
MHG.	schœne	daȥ	waȥȥer	welwen	zimber
NHG.	schön	das, dasz, dass	Wasser	wölben	Zimmer

drî to drei strîtere to streitere
streit to strîtt

Paul §§ 58–59. -sal to -sel. [illegible], Rätsel,
kept by accent. [illegible] in Sutrassen.

II.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

35. ***First*** (strong or vowel) ***Declension.***

		Masculine and Neuter.	Feminine.
Singular.	N.	—	—
	G.	— es	— e*
	D.	— e	— e*
	A.	—	—

		I.	II.	III.	
Plural.	N.	—	— e	— er	— e
	G.	— e*	— e	— ere*	— e(n)*
	D.	— en	— en	— eren	— en
	A.	—	— e	— er	— e

I.			II.		
wort	zeichen	hirte	tac	nagel	gast
wortes	zeichens	hirtes	tages	nageles	gastes
worte	zeichen	hirte	tage	nagele	gaste
wort	zeichen	hirte	tac	nagel	gast
wort	zeichen	hirte	tage	nagele	geste
worte	zeichen	hirte	tage	nagele	geste
worten	zeichen	hirten	tagen	nagelen	gesten
wort	zeichen	hirte	tage	nagele	geste

III.					
grap	buoch	tal	göbe	zal	kraft
grabes	buoches	tals	göbe	zal	krefte (kral')
grabe	buoche	tal	göbe	zal	krefte (")
grap	buoch	tal	göbe	zal	kraft
greber	büecher	telr	göbe	zal	krefte
grebere	büecher	telre	göben	zaln	krefte
greberen	büechern	telren	göben	zaln	kreften
greber	büecher	telr	göbe	zal	krefte

36. ***Second*** (weak or consonant) ***Declension.***

Singular.	N.	— e
	G.	— en*
	D.	— en*
	A.	— en* (*neuter*, e)
Plural.	N.	— en
	G.	— en
	D.	— en
	A.	— en

Masculine.		Feminine.	Neuter.
hase	**han**	**zunge**	**hërze**
hasen	**hanen**	**zungen**	**hërzen**
hasen	**hanen**	**zungen**	**hërzen**
hasen	**hanen**	**zungen**	**hërze**
hasen	**hanen**	**zungen**	**hërzen**
hasen	**hanen**	**zungen**	**hërzen**
hasen	**hanen**	**zungen**	**hërzen**
hasen	**hanen**	**zungen**	**hërzen**

37. ***Remarks on the Declension of Nouns.***

(1) The only neuters in the second declension are **hërze, ôre, ouge, wange.**

(2) **vater, muoter, bruoder, swëster, tohter** are unchanged in the singular, and make, in the plural, **veter, müeter, brüeder, swëstern, töhter.**

(3) **man** shows the following inflection: —

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N.A.	**man**	**man (manne)**
G.	**man, mannes**	**man, manne**
D.	**man, manne**	**man, mannen**

(4) Proper names are inflected according to the first or second declension, or partly both: —

Hagene	**Uote**	**Sîfrit**	**Nibelunc**	
Hagenen	**Uoten**	**Sîfrides**	**Nibelunges**	
Hagenen	**Uoten**	**Sîfride**	**Nibelunge**	*Plural.*
Hagenen	**Uoten**	**Sîfrid(en)**	**Nibelunc**	**Nibelunge**

44: often i or u in o'g.

The inflection of **Kriemhilt** is **Kriemhilt**, g.d.a. **Kriemhilde**; and so names in **-gunt**, **-hilt**, **-lint**, **-rûn**, **-trût**, and after this analogy, those in **-burc**, **-heit**, **-rât**.

(5) Names of countries are names of peoples in the dative: **Burgonden** (Burgundy) = **ze Burgonden**.

Comparison of the mhg. with the nhg. Declension of Nouns.

38. Many words have the umlaut in the plural in nhg. which do not have it in mhg.: **hanen, nagele, vogele**; **Hähne, Nägel, Vögel**.

39. The plural ending in *-er* does not occur in mhg. with masculines. This plural ending is more common in nhg. than in mhg.

40. Very many feminines of the first declension, including all in *e*, have gone over in nhg. to the second declension, attended, in some cases, by a falling away of the final *e*: **gâbe (Gabe), zal (Zahl), ahte (Acht)**.

41. Most of the masculines of the second declension have gone over in nhg. to the first declension: **han (Hahn), stërne (Stern)**. Some remain, dropping a final *e*: **fürste (Fürst), hërre (Herr), mensche (Mensch)**.

42. Many nouns of the second declension, including all of the neuters, have gone over to the first declension in the singular only: **balke (Balken), hërze (Herz)**. No feminines retain the ending (*n*) in the singular.

43. A change in gender has taken place in many nouns, owing to change in declension.

44. The *e* of the dative singular is less persistent in nhg. than in mhg.

45. As containing traces of the middle German declension, compare the modern German expressions: **in Mitten; zu Schanden werden; auf Erden; mit Freuden; von Seiten; meiner Frauen Schwester; zu Ehren; von Stätten; mit nichten**.

III.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

46. ***First*** (strong) ***Declension.***

		Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Singular.	N.	— er	— iu*	— ez*
	G.	— es	— er	— es
	D.	— em(e)*	— er	— em(e)*
	A.	— en	— e	— ez*
Plural.	N.	— e	— e	— iu*
	G.	— er	— er	— er
	D.	— en	— en	— en
	A.	— e	— e	— iu*

47. ***Second*** (weak) ***Declension.***

Singular.	N.	— e	— e	— e
	G.	— en	— en	— en
	D.	— en	— en	— en
	A.	— en	— en*	— e
Plural.	N.	— en	— en	— en
	G.	— en	— en	— en
	D.	— en	— en	— en
	A.	— en	— en	— en

48. ***Remarks on the Adjective Declension.***

But cf. Paul § 226.

(1) The adjective goes according to the first declension after the indefinite article; according to the second after the definite. After the possessives and **dirre** it is either strong or weak.

(2) An adjective used attributively is often undeclined: **(ein) guot man; der heilic geist; ein grimmic man.**

(3) An adjective used predicatively is sometimes declined: **sîn gewalt ist grôzer; si funden in tôten.**

(4) An adjective sometimes follows instead of preceding the noun: **die künîginne guot; daz golt rôt.**

IV.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

49. ***Personal Pronouns without Distinction of Sex.***

		(1)	(2)	
Singular.	N.	**ich**	**dû, du**	*Reflexive.*
	G.	**mîn**	**dîn**	**sîn**
	D.	**mir**	**dir**	**[im, ir]**
	A.	**mich**	**dich**	**sich**
Plural.	N.	**wir**	**ir**	
	G.	**unser**	**iuwer**	**[ir]**
	D.	**uns**	**iu**	**[in]**
	A.	**uns(ich)**	**iuch**	**sich**

50. ***Personal Pronouns with Distinction of Sex.***

		Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Singular.	N.	**ër**	**siu, sî, si**	**ëȥ**
	G.	**sîn**	**ir**	**es**
	D.	**im(e)**	**ir**	**im(e)**
	A.	**in**	**sie, si, sî**	**eȥ**
Plural.		**sie, si, sî** (*neuter*, **siu**)		
		ir		
		in		
		sie, si, sî (*neuter*, **siu**)		

51. The *Possessive Pronouns* **mîn, dîn, sîn, unser, iuwer** are inflected like the indefinite article **ein**, but often have the strong inflection after the definite article. Instead of the possessives, the personal pronouns are often used: **ein mîn wange. ir** is never possessive: **ir man**, *their men.*

52. ***Remarks on the Personal and Possessive Pronouns.***

(1) As the genitive of the reflexive, **sîn** is used in the masculine and neuter singular; **ir** in the feminine singular and plural. As the dative **im, ir, in** are used.

(2) The personal pronouns are often united with a preceding or following word.

in	= **ich + in**	**heter**	= **hete + er**
ine, ichn	= **ich + ne**	**swenner**	= **swenn + er**
deich	= **daȥ + ich**	**batn**	= **bat + in**
	———	**sulten**	= **sult + in**
dun	= **du + in**		———
dun	= **du + ne**	**sis**	= **si + es**
tuostuȥ	= **tuost + du + eȥ**	**sist**	= **si + ist**
bistû	= **bist + dû**	**gap**	= **gap + si**
mahtû	= **magst + dû**		———
	———	**lobetenȥ**	= **lobeten + eȥ**
ern	= **er + in**	**ubergulterȥ**	= **ubergulte + er + eȥ**
erne	= **er + ne**	**hetes**	= **hete + es**
entweich	= **er + entwich**	**moustens**	= **mousten + sie**
begunder	= **begunde + er**		

(3) The genitive **es** is seen in the following nhg. expressions: **ich habe es alles Macht; sie haben's kein(en) Gewinn; ich bin es müde; ich bin es froh.**

53. Demonstrative pronoun **dër.**

		Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Singular.	N.	**dër**	**diu**	**daȥ**
	G.	**dës**	**dër**	**dës**
	D.	**dëm(e)**	**dër**	**dëm(e)**
	A.	**dën**	**die**	**daȥ**

Plural.	N.	**die** (*neuter*, **diu**)
	G.	**dër**
	D.	**dën**
	A.	**die** (*neuter*, **diu**)

(1) **diu** is an instrumental case of this pronoun. It is used in dependence upon prepositions, as **von·diu (deswegen), ze diu (dazu), under diu (während dem, unterdessen),**

bediu (**dadurch, deshalb**). It is also used before comparatives, as **diu baẓ, um so besser,** when it is generally attached to the genitive, as **dëste** (**dës diu**) = nhg. **desto.**

(2) **dër** is also the definite article and relative pronoun.

(3) Contractions of **dër,** definite article:

dërde	= **diu + ërde**	**daẓer**	= **daẓ + dër**	**anme**	= **an + dëme**
dandern	= **die + andern**	**inẓ**	= **in + daẓ**	**vons**	= **von + dës**
dougen	= **diu + ougen**	**zen**	= **zu + den**	**gêns**	= **gên + dës**

Compare the modern German: **ins** (**in des**) **Kukuks Namen; voller** (**voll der**) **Weisheit.**

(4) The article is sometimes wanting: **ze strîte; von Roten zuo dëm Rîne.** So in nhg.: **über Rhein; Hessen bei Rhein; über Land; wider Willen.**

54. Demonstrative pronoun **dirre:**

		Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Singular.	N.	**dirre**	**disiu**	**diz, ditze**
	G.	**dises**	**dirre**	**dises**
	D.	**dis(e)m(e)**	**dirre**	**dis(e)m(e)**
	A.	**disen**	**dise**	**diz, ditze**

Plural.	N.	**dise** (*neuter,* **disiu**)
	G.	**dirre**
	D.	**disen**
	A.	**dise** (*neuter,* **disiu**)

55. Interrogative pronoun **wër:**

	Masculine.	Neuter.
N.	**wër**	**waẓ**
G.	**wës**	**wës**
D.	**wëm(e)**	**wëm(e)**
A.	**wën**	**waẓ**

(1) **wër** has an instrumental case: **wiu, zwiu** (**ze + wiu**).

(2) *s* (**sô**), prefixed, forms general relatives: **swër, swaẓ, swëlch, swëder.**

(3) Like **wër** are declined **swër** (**sô wër**), *whosoever;* **etewër** or **eteswër,** *some one;* **neiẓ wër** (**ne weiẓ wër**) *some one.*

56. *Pronominal adjectives* are inflected like ordinary adjectives, except that in the case of many, no weak forms

occur, and that most of them have in the nominative singular and in the accusative singular neuter only the uninflected forms. To this class belong the indefinite article **ein** and its compounds, and the possessive pronouns; also **ander, wëder** (*which of two*); **dewëder** (*neither of two*); **iewëder, ietwëder** (*each of two*); **solch, wëlch,** inflected **solher, wëlher, iegelîch, ëte(s)lîch**; **jëner** has no uninflected forms.

Numerals.

57. Inflection of **ein**:

einer	**einiu**	**einez**
eines	**einer**	**eines**
eime (eineme)	**einer**	**eime (eineme)**
einen	**eine**	**einez**

(1) In the same manner is inflected the indefinite article **ein**, except that it makes no change in the nominative. So also its compounds: **dehein, dechein, nehein, kein.**

(2) **ein**, in the signification **allein**, is inflected according to the second or weak declension.

(3) **ein** is used in the plural in the sense of *some:* **in einen zîten.**

(4) **ein**, like **dër**, is contracted with other words: **zeiner = ze + einer.**

58. Inflection of **zwêne** and **drî**:

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
N.A.	**zwêne**	**zwô**	**zwei**
G.		**zweier**	
D.		**zwein, zweien**	
N.A.	**drî(e)**	**drî(e)**	**driu**
G.		**drîer**	
D.		**drîn, dri(e)n**	

vier, fünf, sëhs, siben, aht, niun, zëhen, einlif (eilf), zwelif (zwelf), are sometimes uninflected, sometimes inflected (as adjectives).

Adverbs.

59. Adverbs are formed by the addition of *-e* and *-lîche;* also of *-en*: **vaste, zorneclîche, tobelîchen, nâhen.**

V.

VERBS.

60. The verbs appear in two classes,—the old or original ones on the one hand, the derived or new ones on the other, the latter being far more numerous. Each of these divisions has its especial mode of conjugation,—Old or Strong for the one, New or Weak for the other, the former making the past tense by a change of the root vowel, the latter by an addition (*-te*) to the root. These divisions and conjugations are essentially the same as in nhg.

61. The *endings* vary from the nhg. in the following respects: In the present indicative third plural it is *-ent* (instead of *-en*). The preterit indicative second singular in the old conjugation ends in *-e* (instead of *-st*), and sometimes the first and third singular have the same ending, after the analogy of the new conjugation. The present participle ends in *-ende* (instead of *-end*). In the second plural throughout *-ent* is found instead of *-et*. In the second singular *-es* is sometimes found instead of *-est*.

62. There is a *gerund* with a genitive and dative case, corresponding to the infinitive used as a noun in nhg. Thus, from **nëmen** is formed the gerund **nëmennes, nëmenne**. It appears also in the form **nëmenes, nëmene**, and the latter is continued in nhg. in such expressions as **der zu nehmende. Wir beginnen hie ze jagene,** *we will begin here to hunt;* **dô slafenes zît wart,** *when time to sleep came.*

63. In a few verbs *ge* is generally omitted before the past participle: **gëben, komen, lâzen, trëffen, vinden, vrëzzen, wërden**; sometimes in **bîzzen, giezen, heizen.**

64. Syncope and apocope extensively prevail to produce shortened forms. In the first plural the ending (*-en*) is sometimes dropped, when the pronoun follows: **gëb wir**; sometimes the *n* only: **nëme wir**. The ending *-et* (third singular) is sometimes dropped, when the root of the verb ends in *d* or *t*: **lat (ladet)**, so **gekleit (gekleidet)**; so also the ending *-te* of the preterit: **bereite (bereitete)**, **lûte (lautete)**, **gurte (gurtete)**. The ending *-e* (first singular) is sometimes dropped: **sprich (spriche)**. Final *n* of the infinitive is sometimes dropped.

65. Contractions occur as follows in the present indicative (second and third singular), so in the preterit indicative and past participle:

â (ade)	**î (ibe)**	**î (ige)**
schât (schadet)	**gît (gibet)**	**lît (liget)**
ei (ede)	**ei (ege)**	**ei (age)**
reite (redete)	**leite (legete)**	**geseit (gesaget)**

The verbs **lâzen** and **haben** have contracted forms in addition to the full ones, after the analogy of **gân** and **stân**.

Old Conjugation.

66. In order to inflect a verb of the old conjugation the following parts must be known: *present indicative first singular, preterit indicative first singular and first plural, and perfect participle.*

67. The infinitive has the root vowel of the indicative plural, so also the present subjunctive. The imperative is the indicative present first singular without the ending, but it sometimes has the ending after the analogy of the new conjugation. **Ich gibe, wir gëben, gëben, ich gëbe, gip du.**

68. If the verb has an umlaut vowel, this is changed in the indicative present, second and third singular: **ich var, du verst, er vert.**

69. In the indicative preterit the second singular is formed by changing to the umlaut the vowel of the plural. The same change makes the subjunctive preterit: **du gæbe, ich gæbe.**

New Conjugation.

70. A class of verbs of the new conjugation show a change of vowel (*Rückumlaut*) in the preterit and past participle, after the analogy of **brennen** (**brante, gebrant**); as, **bewæren, decken, gerwen, grüezen, heften, hœren, kennen, kêren, künden, küssen, lêren, lœsen, müejen, nenden, nennen, queln, rennen, rüemen, rüeren, schenden, schfecken, sellen, senden, setzen, sprengen, stellen, trenken, twellen, vellen, wænen, wenden, zeln.** Of these, **kennen, nennen, rennen, senden, wenden** continue to show a change of vowel in nhg., and form an exception to the new conjugation.

Tenses.

71. The *perfect* tense is formed by **haben**, sometimes **sîn**.

72. The *future* is usually formed by **suln**, less frequently by **wëllen**, sometimes by **müezen**, or **wërden** with present participle.

73. The *preterit* has sometimes the force of the perfect or pluperfect.

Passive Voice.

74. The passive voice is formed by **wërden**, or **sîn**.

75. ***Verbal Endings.***

Old and New Conjugations.

	Present Indicative.	Present Subjunctive.
Singular.	1. -e	1. -e
	2. -est (-es*)	2. -est
	3. -et	3. -e
Plural.	1. -en	1. -en
	2. -et (-ent*)	2. -et (-ent*)
	3. -ent*	3. -en

		Old Conjugation.	*New Conjugation.*
		Preterit Indicative.	
Singular.	1.	—	-ete
	2.	-e	-etest
	3.	—	-ete
Plural.	1.	-en	-eten
	2.	-et (-ent*)	-etet (-ent*)
	3.	-en	-eten
		Preterit Subjunctive.	
Singular.	1.	-e	-ete
	2.	-est	-etest
	3.	-e	-ete
Plural.	1.	-en	-eten
	2.	-et (-ent*)	-etet (-ent*)
	3.	-en	-eten
		Imperative.	
Singular.	2.	—	-e
Plural.	2.	-et (-ent*)	-et (-ent*)
		Infinitive.	
		-en	-en
		Gerund.	
	G.	-ennes*	-ennes*
	D.	-enne*	-enne*
		Participles.	
	Pres.	-ende*	-ende*
	Past.	-en	-et

76.

		Old Conjugation.		*New Conjugation.*		
Present Indicative.	*Singular.*					
	1.	gibe	var	ner	lege	brenne
	2.	gibest (gîst)	verst	nerst	leg(e)st	brennest
	3.	gibet (gît)	vert	nert	leg(e)t	brennet
	Plural.					
	1.	gëben	varn	nern	legen	brennen
	2.	gëbet (-nt)	vart (-nt)	nert (-nt)	leg(e)t (-nt)	brennet (-nt)
	3.	gëbent	varnt	nernt	legent	brennent
Present Subjunctive.	*Singular.*					
	1.	gëbe	var	ner	lege	brenne
	2.	gëbest	varst	nerst	legest	brennest
	3.	gëbe	var	ner	lege	brenne
	Plural.					
	1.	gëben	varn	nern	lege	brennen
	2.	gëbet (-nt)	vart (-nt)	nert (-nt)	leget (-nt)	brennet (-nt)
	3.	gëben	varn	nern	legen	brennen
Preterit Indicative.	*Singular.*					
	1.	gap	vuor	nerte	legete (leite)	brante
	2.	gæbe	vüere	nertest	legetest	brantest
	3.	gap	vuor	nerte	legete	brante
	Plural.					
	1.	gâben	vuoren	nerten	legeten	branten
	2.	gâbet (-nt)	vuoret (-nt)	nertet (-nt)	legetet (-nt)	brantet (-nt)
	3.	gâben	vuoren	nerten	legeten	branten
Preterit Subjunctive.	*Singular.*					
	1.	gæbe	vüere	nerte	legete (leite)	brante
	2.	gæbest	vüerest	nertest	legetest	brantest
	3.	gæbe	vüere	nerte	legete	brante
	Plural.					
	1.	gæben	vüeren	nerten	legeten	branten
	2.	gæbet (-nt)	vüeret (-nt)	nertet (-nt)	legetet (-nt)	brantet (-nt)
	3.	gæben	vüeren	nerten	legeten	branten
Imperative.	*Singular.*					
	2.	gip	var	ner	lege	brenne
	Plural.					
	2.	gëbet (-nt)	vart (-nt)	nert (-nt)	leg(e)t (-nt)	brennet (-nt)
Infin.		gëben	varn	nern	legen	brennen
Pres. P.		gëbende	varnde	nernde	legende	brennende
Past P.		gegëben	gevarn	genert	geleget, geleit	gebrant

77. Conjugation of **sîn, tuon, gân, stân**:

Present Indicative.	*Singular.*			
	1. **bin**	**tuon**	**gân, gên**	**stân, stên, stê (stande)**
	2. **bist**	**tuost**	**gâst, gêst**	**stâst**
	3. **ist**	**tuot**	**gât, gêt**	**stât**
	Plural.			
	1. **sîn (birn)**	**tuon**	**gân, gên**	**stân, stên**
	2. **sît (birt)**	**tuot (-nt)**	**gât (-nt), gêt (-nt)**	**stât (-nt)**
	3. **sint**	**tuont**	**gân, gên**	**stân**
Present Subjunctive.	*Singular.*			
	1. **sî**	**tuo, tüeje**	**gê**	**stê, stâ (stande)**
	2. **sîs(t)**	**tuost**	**gês(t)**	**stêst**
	3. **sî (sîe)**	**tuo**	**gê**	**stê**
	Plural.			
	1. **sîn**	**tuon**	**gên**	**stên**
	2. **sît (-nt)**	**tuot (-nt)**	**gêt (-nt)**	**stêt (-nt)**
	3. **sîn**	**tuon**	**gên**	**stên**
Preterit Indicative.	*Singular.*			
	1. **was**	**tëte**	**gienc (gie)**	**stuont**
	2. **wære**	**tæte**	**gienge**	**stüende**
	3. **was**	**tete**	**gienc**	**stuont**
	Plural.			
	1. **wâren**	**tâten**	**giengen**	**stuonden**
	2. **wâret (-nt)**	**tâtet (-nt)**	**gienget (-nt)**	**stuondet (-nt)**
	3. **wâren**	**tâten**	**giengen**	**stuonden**
Preterit Subjunctive.	*Singular.*			
	1. **wære**	**tæte**	**gienge**	**stüende**
	2. **wærest**	**tætest**	**giengest**	**stüendest**
	3. **wære**	**tæte**	**gienge**	**stüende**
	Plural.			
	1. **wæren**	**tæten**	**giengen**	**stüenden**
	2. **wæret (-nt)**	**tætet (-nt)**	**gienget (-nt)**	**stüendet (-nt)**
	3. **wæren**	**tæten**	**giengen**	**stüenden**
Imperative.	*Singular.*			
	2. **wis, bis**	**tuo**	**gâ, ge, ganc**	**stâ, stê, stant**
	Plural.			
	2. **sît (-nt)**	**tuot (-nt)**	**gât (-nt)**	**stât (-nt)**
Infin.	**sîn, wësen**	**tuon**	**gân, gên**	**stân, stên**
Pres. P.	**sînde**	**tuonde**	**gânde**	**stânde**
	wësende	**tüende**	**gênde**	**stênde**
Past P.	**gesîn**		**gegân**	**gestanden**
	gewësen		**gegangen**	**gestân**

78. Conjugation of **hân, lân, wërden.**

Present Indicative.	*Singular.*		
	1. habe, hân	lâẓe, lân	wirde
	2. habest, hâst	lâẓest, lâst, læst	wirdest, wirst
	3. habet, hât	lâẓet, lât, læt	wirdet, wirt
	Plural.		
	1. haben, hân	lâẓen, lân	wërden
	2. habet (-nt), hât (-nt)	lâẓet (-nt), lât (-nt)	wërdet (-nt), wert
	3. habent, hânt	lâẓent, lânt	wërdent [(-nt)
Present Subjunctive.	*Singular.*		
	1. habe, hân	lâẓe	wërde
	2. habest	lâẓest	wërdest
	3. habe	lâẓe	wërde
	Plural.		
	1. haben	lâẓen	wërden
	2. habet (-nt)	lâẓet (-nt)	wërdet (-nt)
	3. haben	lâẓen	wërden
Preterit Indicative.	*Singular.*		
	1. habete, hâte, hete, hête, hiete	lieẓ, lie	wart, wurde
	2. habetest (hæte)	lieẓe	wartest
	3. habete	lieẓ	wart
	Plural.		
	1. habeten	lieẓen	wurden
	2. habetet (-nt)	lieẓet (-nt)	wurdet (-nt)
	3. habeten	lieẓen	wurden
Preterit Subjunctive.	*Singular.*		
	1. habete, hæte, hete, hête, hiete	lieze	würde, wurde
	2. habetest	liezest	würdest
	3. habete	lieẓe	würde
	Plural.		
	1. habeten	lieẓen	würden
	2. habetet (-nt)	lieẓet (-nt)	würdet (-nt)
	3. habeten	lieẓen	würden
Imperative.	*Singular.*		
	2. habe	lâẓ, lâ	wirt, wërde
	Plural.		
	2. habet (-nt)	lâẓet (-nt), lât (-nt)	wërt (-nt)
Infin.	haben, hân	lâẓen, lân	wërden
Pres.P.	habende	lâẓende	wërdende
Past P.	gehabet	(ge)lâẓen	worden
	gehapt, gehât, gehân	(ge)lân	

VI.

SYNTAX.

The following may be noted as especial features of mhg. syntax as compared with that of nhg.:—

Genitive.

79. After *verbs:* **antwürten** (answer to), **begân** (commit), **beginnen** (make a beginning in), **biten** (ask for), **bîten** (wait for), **brësten, gebrësten** (want, lack), **engëlten** (pay the penalty of), **erlân** (release from), **erwinden** (desist from), **gedenken** (think of), **genennen** (make mention of), **gërn** (desire), **geruochen** (consent to, permit), **gewarn** (be security for), **gunnen** (grant), **hëlfen** (help in), **hüeten** (have regard for), **jëhen, verjëhen** (say, assert), **lâzen** (desist from), **lonen** (reward for), **lusten** (have a desire for), **pflëgen** (care for), **râmen** (have in view), **reden** (speak of), **rouben** (rob of), **sagen, gesagen** (speak of), **schirmen** (protect from), **trösten** (comfort in respect to), **verdriezen** (be vexed at), **vergëzzen** (forget), **verhengen** (ordain), **vernëmen** (perceive), **verzîhen** (renounce), **volgen** (conform to), **vrâgen** (ask about), **vürhten** (be afraid of), **wænen** (think of), **warten** (look for), **wëllen** (wish for), **wundern** (wonder at), **ziehen** (take to witness for).

So after certain reflexives and phrases: **sich begëben** (despair of), **sich bewarn** (save one's self from), **sich bewëgen** (renounce), **sich erwägen** (make up one's mind to), **sich vlîzen** (give one's self up to); **innen bringen** (inform of), **sprëchen an** (accuse of), **war nëmen** (perceive), **ze râte tuon** (take thought for).

80. After *nouns*, **wunder mich des hât,** "wonder at that possesses me"; **des seit er im vill bœsen danc,** "he gave (said to) him very poor thanks for that."

81. After *adjectives*, **want kind der dinge vlîzic sint,** "since children are interested in such things."

82. After *partitives*, **waz kunde küeners gesîn,** "what braver thing could there be"; **swaz der von lëger stuont,** "as many of them as arose from the layer"; **dës kunde niht geschehen,** "nought of that could happen"; **waz**

See Pac[illegible]

Bar[illegible]

ikt in subordinate sentences etwas ähnlich = nicht. (Lexer adverb)

man guoter spîse in dem aschen ligen vant, "whatever (of) good food they found lying in the ashes"; **daz gehünde, swaz ës den bëren sach,** "the pack, whatsoever of it saw the bear"; **dô der sêre wunde dës swertes niht envant,** "since the sorely wounded one did not find the sword (found nought of the sword)"; **was dâ koufrâtes wære,** "what (of) wares there were"; **zwölf küener man,** "twelve (of) brave men"; **die iht triwe hêten,** "who had no truth"; **der valken koufen,** "to buy (some) of the falcons."

83. After *interjections*, **owê dër hüener mîn,** "alas for my hens!"

84. To express *cause*, or respect, **ir guoten handelunge,** "on account of their good treatment"; **dës'n kund im gevolgen niemen,** "in respect to which no one could follow him"; **dës bin ich iuch vil williges muotes,** "on that account I am of a very favorable disposition to you." So, frequently, **dës** = **deshalb**, and **wës** = **weshalb.**

85. As measure of *time* and *place*, **drier tage vor,** "three days before"; **ich vuor dës endes,** "I went in that direction"; **die ob ir enkelen wol einer hende erwunden,** "which stopped about a hand above their ankles"; **drier spannen lanc,** "three spans long"; **langer frist,** "long time."

86. In a phrase used instead of the noun in the genitive alone, **dës schildes rant,** "the border of the shield," for "the shield."

Dative.

87. To express the object, of which something is said, **im sprach,** "spoke of him"; **ich wil tiuschen frouwen sagen,** "I will speak of German women"; **ich hân ir so wol gesprochen,** "I have spoken so well of her."

88. Of the *remote object*, often pleonastic, **sîn liet erklanc ihm schone,** "his song sounded (for him) finely"; **daz er im sin hërze kêrte,** "that he should turn (for him) his heart."

Accusative.

89. After *interjections*, **wol mich**, "fortunate for me!" **pfî dich**, "away with you!"

90. After *verbs*, **daz verswîc mich nicht**, "do not conceal that from me"; **nû waȥ hulfe mich**, "now what would it profit me."

91. Of *respect*, **wirt mîn lôn iht guot**, "if my reward is at all (aught) good."

Subjunctive.

92. The subjunctive is more frequently used, and has a wider range of signification, than in nhg. It is not limited to the contingent and hypothetical, but is employed also to express the actual and necessary. Moreover, it interchanges with the indicative without any apparent difference in signification.

93. In the following cases the subjunctive occurs in mhg. where the nhg. has the indicative. After *comparatives* and *superlatives;* the expressions, **es ist Sitte, es ist immer, es muss sein**; and after clauses expressing a *command*. **Er ist tiwer danne sî Gunther mîn bruoder**, "he is worthier than G. my brother is"; **dës rosses dâ er ûfe saȥ wart Genelûnes ros gewar, ê daz er volle quæme dar**, "the horse of G. perceived the horse upon which he sat, before he had quite arrived"; **si wâren die aller tiursten hêrren von dem hœhsten geslechte, daȥ ze Rôme sîn mæhte**, "they were the noblest lords of the highest lineage there was at Rome"; **eȥ ist site mîner hêrren, daȥ si gewâfent gân ze allen hohgezîten ze vollen drin tagen**, "it is the custom of my lords, that they go armed three full days upon all festive occasions"; **daȥ muoȥ immer stæte sîn, daȥ diu sunne tages schîn**, "it is invariable that the sun shines by day"; **gib imȥ beste, daȥ hie veile sî**, "give him the best, that is for sale here."

94. In the following cases the subjunctive is more common in mhg. than in nhg. After *negative* clauses, and

after the expressions: **glauben, uberzeugt sein, es ist gewiss. Eȥ mac nimmer geschehen, daȥ ich iuwer wîp werde,** "it can never be, that I become your wife"; **wir hân selten vernomen von keiner slahte mære, daȥ dehein ritter wære hübscher,** "we have never heard from any tale, that any knight was handsomer"; **ine trouwe es niht, sprach Hagne, daȥ eȥ immer geschehe,** "I think not, spake H., that it will ever happen"; **ich geloube niht, daȥ si manne immer werde holt,** "I do not believe, that she will ever become gracious to a man"; **in dem ist daȥ gewiȥȥest, daȥ diu natûre der persône sî ze offenbârende die fruht ir eigen natûre.**

95. The subjunctive frequently occurs in negative clauses as follows: **doch er dës niht enlieȥ, ern tæte als im Runtzla hieȥ,** "but he did not fail to do as R. ordered"; **sine stê geloubet durch daȥ jâr,** (the winter does not prevent) "it from being green throughout the year"; **ern fliehe danne sêre,** "unless he makes great haste to get away."

Negation.

96. The negation is regularly expressed by the use of *ne* in addition to the negative word: **done kunde eȥ niht wësen,** "it could not be done"; **der held doch niht entrank,** "but the hero was not drowned"; **dës engërte niht her Sîfrit,** "S. did not desire it."

97. The particle of negation *ne* may be united to a preceding or following word. In the former case it may take the form *ne* (*n*); in the latter *en*.

98. A negation is sometimes implied, especially after *ie* and *immer* (*nie* and *nimmer*): **ich wæn' ie ingesinde sô grôȥer milte gepflac,** "I think that attendants never exercised so great liberality"; **daȥ wætlich immer mê ergê,** "that was never so fine."

VII.

VERSIFICATION.

99. The metre is determined, not by the number of the syllables nor the quantity of the vowels, but by the elevation (*Hebung*, arsis) of the voice at regular intervals, the elevation being attended by a corresponding depression (*Senkung*, thesis). This elevation of the voice is governed by the

Accent.

100. The principal accent or tone of a word rests upon the root syllable, which indicates the essential idea of the word. The remaining parts of the word receive an accent more or less strong, according to their importance with respect to its signification. Moreover, the accent of a word is affected by its relative importance in the sentence.

101. Three degrees with reference to the accent are distinguished: principal accent (*Hauptton*), subordinate accent (*Tiefton*, *Nebenton*), and absence of accent (*Tonlosigkeit*).

102. The principal accent rests in simple words upon the root syllable; in compound words, upon the root syllable of the first part of the compound: **hi'mel, frou'we, lob'spröchen, kint'wësen.**

103. The subordinate accent rests upon either the first or second syllable following the principal accent: **kref'ti`ger, sal'be`te, kü'nege`, lo'bete`.**

104. Without accent are syllables in *e*, which are of two varieties: 1. Accentless (*tonlos*), **frou'we, frœ'lî`che.** 2. Mute (*stumm*), **le'ben, e'deleme.**

Verse.

105. The verse is measured by the number of the elevations or arses, every syllable with a principal or subordinate accent being capable of receiving the arsis.

cf. Zaiuche - CVIIeles (XCV of 1875-)
Bartsch's regelm. XXXVII-LVIII, aussprache
mit versammelt

Hyen -

in. or. m. trial accent

cf. Zaiuche XCV (summary)

[illegible]

Sechstenten Jahr. p. 29, § 3 [illegible]
Hilen

apocope. cutting off or elision of last letter or syllable [ai (dii) yond (yonder)]

elision in general the suppression of a vowel or syllable.

syncope elision of a letter in the middle of a word W. 24.

elision, partial or suppression of final vowel or diphthong before initial vowel or h.

synaeresis - omission of vowel by contraction cogito co-ago contraction into one syllable of two vowels usually pronounced separately

synalepha the elision of a final vowel or diphthong in scanning, when the following word begins with a vowel, [illegible] W. 41.

See Hohn. p. 169 (tenor)

[illegible] prelude.

Diaeresis, or the division of one syllable into two. [illegible], two successive vowels, not forming a diphthong, are sometimes meter in pronouncing [illegible]. (Woodrow § 10, p. 5).

syncope - loss of a short vowel

106. The number of depressions on the other hand is not fixed, and a depression may be wanting altogether if the elevation is *long*, its length making up for the depression. cf. Bartsch (Iwelreide) p. XLIV.

107. As a rule, the elevation and depression must each fall upon a single syllable. But they are often extended over two or more syllables, causing various forms of union or contraction, as syncope, elision, synalœpha, and synæresis. **Würg'n (würgen), diend' er (diende er), s' ie (se ie), dâr (dâ er), swâz (swâ ez), diech (die ich), wiez (wie ez), dûf (du ûf).**

108. These shortenings and contractions occur particularly with the personal pronouns and the articles; also with prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs; as, **ze, daz, dâ.** Examples have been given under the head of the pronouns and articles. §§ 50 – 53.

109. A depression (*Auftact*) at the beginning of the verse, and preceding the first elevation, is subject to especial treatment. As a rule, it is of one syllable, but it is sometimes of two or three, and may be wanting entirely.

Rhyme.

110. The rhyme is either masculine (**männlich, stumpf**), or feminine (**weiblich, klingend**).

111. The masculine rhyme consists of one final accented syllable: **dâ' er Sî'fri'den vant'. sprach Hag'ne' der de'gen.** × ×

112. The feminine rhyme has an accentless syllable following the last elevation: **von' der kraft' der min'ne.**

Strophe.

113. The court poets composed their works in rhymed couplets, containing four elevations with masculine rhyme (the original form), or three elevations with feminine rhyme. From this earliest form was developed the form of the strophe used by the lyric poets, as well as that of the Nibelungen and Gudrun.

114. The *Nibelungen* strophe consists of four lines, rhyming by twos with a masculine rhyme. The first half-verse of each line has three elevations with a following feminine rhyme. The second half-verse has three elevations, except that of the last line, which has four.

(*a*)	′	′	′	\	cæsura	′	′	′		
(*a*)	′	′	′	\		′	′	′		
(*b*)	′	′	′	\		′	′	′		
(*b*)	′	′	′	\		′	′	′	′	

115. The *Gudrun* strophe, which is founded upon that of the Nibelungen, varies from it as follows: The third and fourth lines close with a feminine rhyme, and the eighth half-verse has five elevations.

Goedeke, Mittelalter, p. 396

(*a*)	′	′	′	\	cæsura	′	′	′				
(*a*)	′	′	′	\		′	′	′				
(*b*)	′	′	′	\		′	′	′	\			
(*b*)	′	′	′	\		′	′	′	′	′	′	\

116. From the original verse with four elevations were developed in lyric poetry various combinations, including verses with elevations not reducible to four. The most prominent and complete structure in this class is that of the *strophe*, which is composed of three parts, of which the first two (*Stollen*) are alike, while the third (*Abgesang*), though similar, shows a distinct divergence in the rhyme, number of verses and elevations. The following illustrates the structure of a *strophe* thus composed:

Vogelweide (Ausg. Lachm. 5) + p. 19 Wilmanns, p.)

1. *Stolle.*	(*a*)	′	′	′	′	
	(*b*)	′	′	′		
2. *Stolle.*	(*a*)	′	′	′	′	
	(*b*)	′	′	′		
Abgesang	(*c*)	′	′	′		
	(*d*)	′	′	′	′	
	(*d*)	′	′	′	′	
	(*c*)	′	′	′		

Sellen c/o. Stein, Schriftsprachen. 5.98.

VIII.

VERBS OF THE OLD CONJUGATION.

117. In the *present*, the first singular is given, so also the first plural if it has a different root vowel from the singular. In the *preterit*, the two forms given are the first singular and the first plural. The signification (under the infinitive) is in italics if it is the corresponding nhg. verb. For the formation of the remaining parts of the verb, see §§ 67–69.

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT.	PRETERIT.	PARTICIPLE.
bachen	**bache**	**buoch**	**gebachen**
backen	———	**buochen**	
bâgen	**bâge**	**biec (bâgete)**	**gebâgen**
zanken	———	**biegen**	
bannen	**banne; 3. bennet**	**bien**	**gebannen**
in den *Bann* thun	———	**bienen**	
bëlgen	**bilge**	**balc**	**gebolgen**
zürnen	**bëlgen**	**bulgen**	
bëllen	**bille**	**bal**	**gebollen**
bellen	**bëllen**	**bullen**	
bërgen	**birge**	**barc**	**geborgen**
bergen	**bërgen**	**burgen**	
bërn	**bir**	**bar**	**geborn, born, bërn**
-bären	**bërn**	**bâren**	
biegen	**biuge**	**bouc**	**gebogen**
biegen	**biegen**	**bugen**	
bieten (biuten)	**biute**	**bôt**	**geboten**
bieten	**bieten**	**buten**	
binden	**binde**	**bant**	**gebunden**
binden	———	**bunden**	
biten, bitten	**bite; 3. bit**	**bat**	**gebëten**
bitten	———	**bâten**	
bîten	**bîte**	**beit**	**gebiten**
warten	———	**biten**	
bîzen	**bîze**	**beiz**	**gebizzen**
beissen	———	**bizzen**	
blâsen	**blâse**	**blies**	**geblâsen**
blasen	———	**bliesen**	
blîchen	**blîche**	**bleich**	**geblichen**
glänzen, *bleichen*	———	**blichen**	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
bliuwen	**bliuwe**	**blou**	**geblûwen, geblou-**
bläuen, schlagen	———	**bluwen**	[**wen**
brâten	**brâte**	**briet**	**gebrâten**
braten	———	**brieten**	
brëchen	**briche**	**brach**	**gebrochen**
brechen	**brëchen**	**brâchen**	
brësten	**briste**	**brast**	**gebrosten**
brechen, *bersten*	**brësten**	**brâsten**	
brimmen	**brimme**	**bram**	**gebrummen**
brummen	———	**brummen**	
brinnen	**brinne**	**bran**	**gebrunnen**
brennen	———	**brunnen**	
briuwen, brûwen	**briuwe**	**brou**	**gebriuwen, ge-**
brauen	———	**brouwen**	[**brouwen**
bûwen, biuwen, bouwen	**bûwe**	**bûte, biute, boute**	**gebûwen, gebou-** [**wen**
wohnen, *bauen*	———	———	**gebûwet, gebou-**
dëhsen	**dihse**	**dahs**	**gedohsen** [**wet**
Flachs schwingen	**dëhsen**	**dâhsen**	
-dërben	**-dirbe**	**-darp**	**-dorben**
ver*derben*	**-dërben**	**-durben**	
only in **verdërben.**			
diezen	**diuze**	**dôz**	**gedozzen**
rauschen	**diezen**	**duzzen**	
dîhen	**dîhe**	**dêch**	**gedigen**
ge*deihen*	———	**digen**	
dimpfen	**dimpfe**	**dampf**	**gedumpfen**
dampfen	———	**dumpfen**	
dinsen	**dinse**	**dans**	**gedunsen**
schleppen	———	**dunsen**	
drëschen	**drische**	**drasch**	**gedroschen**
dreschen	**drëschen**	**druschen**	
-driezen	**-driuze**	**-drôz**	**-drozzen**
ver*driessen*	**-driezen**	**-druzzen**	
only in **be-, er-, verdriezen.**			
dringen	**dringe**	**drang**	**gedrungen**
drängen	———	**drungen**	
eischen, heischen	**eische**	**iesch (eischete)**	**geeischet**
heischen	———	**ieschen**	
ern, eren	**ar, er**	**ier, erte**	**gearn, geert, gert**
pflügen	———	**ieren**	
ëzzen	**izze**	**az**	**gëzzen**
essen	**ëzzen**	**âzen**	
gân, gên	**gân, gên**	**gienc (gie)**	**gegân, gegangen**
gehen	**gân, gên**	**giengen (giegen)**	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
gëben; ptc. **gênde**	**gibe**; 3. **gît**	**gap**	**(ge)gëben**
geben	**gëben**	**gâben**	
gëllen	**gille**	**gal**	**gegollen**
schreien	**gëllen**	**gullen**	
gëlten	**gilte**	**galt**	**gegolten**
gelten	**gëlten**	**gulten**	
gërn	**gir**	**gar**	**gegorn**
gähren	**gëren**	**gâren**	
gewahen	**gewahe**	**gewuoc**	**gewagen**
erwähnen	———	**gewuogen**	
-gëȝȝen	**-giȝȝ**	**-gaȝ**	**-gëȝȝen**
ver*gessen*	**-gëȝȝen**	**-gâȝen**	
only in **er-**, **vergëȝȝen.**			
gëȝȝen = **ge-ëȝȝen**: see **ëȝȝen.**			
essen			
gieȝen	**giuȝe**	**gôȝ**	**gegoȝȝen**
giessen	**gieȝen**	**guȝȝen**	
gîgen	**gîge**	**geic**	**gegîget**
geigen	———	**gigen**	
ginnen	**ginne**	**gan, gunde, gonde**	**gunnen**
be*ginnen*	———	**gunnen**	
glimmen	**glimme**	**glam**	**geglummen**
glimmen	———	**glummen**	
glîȝen	**glîȝe**	**gleiȝ**	**gegliȝȝen**
glänzen, *gleissen*	———	**gliȝȝen**	
graben	**grabe**	**gruop**	**gegraben**
graben	———	**gruoben**	
grîfen	**grîfe**	**greif**	**gegriffen**
greifen	———	**griffen**	
grimmen	**grimme**	**gram**	**gegrummen**
wüthen	———	**grummen**	
grînen	**grîne**	**grein**	**gegrinen**
greinen	———	**grinen**	
hâhen, hân	**hâhe**	**hienc, hie**	**gehangen**
hangen	———	**hiengen**	
halsen	**halse**	**hiels**	**gehalsen**
um*halsen*	———	**hielsen**	
halten	**halte**	**hielt**	**gehalten**
halten	———	**hielten**	
heben	**hebe**	**huop**	**gehaben**
heben	———	**huoben**	
heiȝen	**heiȝe**	**hieȝ**	**geheiȝen**
heissen	———	**hieȝen**	
hëlfen	**hilfe**	**half**	**geholfen**
helfen	**hëlfen**	**hulfen**	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
hëllen	**hille**	**hal**	**gehollen**
hallen	**hëllen**	**hullen**	
hinken	**hinke**	**hanc**	**gehunken**
hinken	———	**hunken**	
houwen (hiuwen)	**houwe**	**hie, hiu**	**gehouwen**
hauen	———	**hiewen, hiuwen**	
jëhen (jên)	**gihe; 2. gîst; 3. gît** impv. **gich**	**jach**	**gejëhen, gejên**
sagen	**jëhen**	**jâchen**	
jësen	**gise**	**jas**	**gejësen**
gähren	**jësen**	**jâren**	
jëten	**gite**	**jat**	**gejëten**
gäten (jäten)	**jëten**	**jâten**	
kërren	**kirre (quirre)**	**kar**	**gekorren**
schreien	**kërren**	**kurren**	
kiesen	**kiuse**	**kôs**	**gekorn**
küren, kiesen	**kiesen**	**kurn**	
kiuwen	**kiuwe**	**kou**	**gekouwen**
kauen	———	**kuwen**	
klîben	**klîbe**	**kleip**	**gekliben**
kleben	———	**kliben**	
klieben	**kliube**	**kloup**	**geklcben**
klieben	**klieben**	**kluben**	
klimmen	**klimme**	**klam**	**geklummen**
klimmen	———	**klummen**	
klimpfen	**klimpfe**	**klampf**	
fest zusammenziehen	———	**klumpfen**	**geklumpfen**
klingen	**klinge**	**klanc**	**geklungen**
klingen	———	**klungen**	
knëten	**knite**	**knat**	**geknëten**
kneten	**knëten**	**knâten**	
komen	**kume; 2. küm(e)st 3. küm(e)t**	**kom, kam, quam**	**komen**
kommen	**komen**	**kômen, kâmen**	
kriechen	**kriuche**	**krouch**	**gekrochen**
kriechen	**kriechen**	**kruchen**	
krîgen	**krîge**	**kreic**	**gekrigen**
kriegen	———	**krigen**	
krimmen	**krimme**	**kram**	**gekrummen**
kratzen, *krümmen*	———	**krummen**	
krimpfen	**krimpfe**	**krampf**	**gekrumpfen**
krumm zusammenziehen	———	**krumpfen**	
krisen	**krise**	**kras**	**gekrësen**
kriechen	———	**krâsen**	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
laden	lade; 3. lêt	luot	geladen
eine Last *laden*	———	luoden	
lâȥen, lân	lâȥe, lân; 2. lâst; 3. lât; impv. lâ	lieȥ, lie	(ge)lâȥen, (ge)lân, lân
lassen	lân; 2. lât; 3. lânt;	lieȥen, lien	
lësen	lise	las	gelësen, gelëren, [gelarn
lesen	lësen	lâsen (lâren)	
lëschen	lische	lasch	gelaschen
er*löschen*	lëschen	lâschen	
lîben	lîbe	leip	geliben
schonen	———	liben	
-lîben	-libe	-leip	-liben
b*leiben*	———	-liben	
only in be-, ge-, verlîben.			
lîchen	lîche	leich	gelichen
gleichen	———	lichen	
lîden	lîde	leit	geliten (geliden)
leiden	———	liten	
liegen	liuge	louc	gelogen
lügen	liegen	lugen	
-liesen	-liuse	-lôr	-lorn
ver*lieren*	-liesen	-lurn	
only in verliesen.			
ligen	lige; 2. lîst; 3. lît;	lac	gelëȥen
liegen	———	lâgen	
lîhen	lîhe	lêch	gelihen, geligen, [geliuhen
leihen	———	lihen	
limmen	limme	lam	gelummen
knurren	———	lummen	
lingen	linge	lanc	gelungen
ge*lingen*	———	lungen	
loufen	loufe	lief, liuf	geloufen (gelof- [fen)
laufen	———	liefen, liufen	
lûchen	liuche (lûche)	louch	gelochen
schliessen	———	luchen	
maln, malen	mal	muol	gemalen
mahlen	———	muolen	
meiȥen	meiȥe	mieȥ	gemeiȥȥen
hauen, schneiden	———	mieȥen	
mëlchen, mëlken	milche	malc	gemulchen, ge- [mulken
melken	mëlchen	mulken	
mëȥȥen	miȥȥe	maȥ	gemëȥȥen
messen	mëȥȥen	mâȥen	
mîden	mîde	meit	gemiten
meiden	———	miten	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
nagen	nage	nuoc	genagen
nagen	———	nuogen	
nëmen	nim (neme)	nam	genomen (genu-
nehmen	nëmen	nâmen	[men)
-nësen	-nise	-nas	-nësen
genesen	-nësen	-nâsen, -nâren	
only in er- and genësen.			
nîden	nîde	neit	geniten, geniden
neiden	———	niten	
niesen	niuse	nôs	genorn
niesen	niesen	nurn	
nîgen	nîge	neic	genigen
neigen	———	nigen	
phîfen	phîfe	pheif	gephiffen
pfeifen	———	phiffen	
phlëgen	phlige	phlac	gephlegen
pflegen	phlëgen	phlâgen	(gephlogen)
quëden	quide (kide); 3. quît (kît)	quat, quot, kot	gequëden
sagen	quëden	quâden	
quëllen	quille	qual	gequollen
quellen	quëllen	kullen	
quëln	quil (kil); 2. quelst	qual	gequoln
sich *quälen*	quëln	quâlen	
râten	râte; 3. rât	riet	gerâten
rathen	———	rieten	
rëchen	riche	rach, roch	gerochen
rächen	rëchen	râchen, rochen	
rîben	rîbe	reip	geriben
reiben	———	riben	
rîden	rîde	reit	geriden
winden, drehen	———	riden	
riechen	riuche	rouch	gerochen
riechen	riechen	ruchen	
riezen	riuze	rôz	gerozzen
weinen	riezen	ruzzen	
rîhen	rîhe	rêch	gerigen
sich an*reihen*	———	rigen	
rimpfen	rimpfe	rampf	gerumpfen
rümpfen	———	rumpfen	
ringen	ringe	ranc	gerungen
ringen	———	rungen	
rinnen	rinne	ran	gerunnen
ent*rinnen*	———	runnen	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
rîsen	rîse	reis	gerirn (gerisen)
steigen, fallen	———	rirn (risen)	
rîten	rîte	reit	geriten
reiten	———	riten	
riuwen, riwen	riuwe	rou	geruwen, gero-
reuen	———	ruwen	[wen, gerouwen
rîȥen	rîȥe	reiȥ	geriȥȥen
reissen	———	riȥȥen	
ruofen	ruofe	rief	gerufen
rufen	———	riefen	
salzen	salȥe	sielz	gesalzen
salzen	———	sielzen	
schaffen	schaffe	schuof	geschaffen
schaffen	———	schuofen	
schalten	schalte	schielt	geschalten
stossen, *schalten*	———	schielten	
schëhen	schihe	schach	geschëhen
geschehen	schëhen	schâhen	
scheiden	scheide	schiet	gescheiden
scheiden	———	schieden	
schëllen	schille	schal	geschollen
schallen	schëllen	schullen	
schëlten	schilte	schalt	gescholten
schelten	schëlten	schulten	
schërn	schir	schar	geschorn
scheren	schëren	schâren	
schërren	schirre	scharr	geschorren
scharren	schërren	schurren	
schîben	schîbe	scheip	geschiben
rollen [*Scheibe*]	———	schiben	
schieben	schiube	schoup	geschoben
schieben	schieben	schuben	
schieȥen	schiuȥe	schôȥ	geschoȥȥen
schiessen	schieȥen	schuȥȥen	
schinden	schinde	schant	geschunden
schinden	———	schunden	
schînen	schîne	schein	geschinen
scheinen	———	schinen	
schîȥen	schîȥe	scheiȥ	geschiȥȥen
cacare	———	schiȥȥen	
schrëcken	schricke	schrack	geschrocken
er*schrecken*	schrëcken	schracken	
schrîben	schrîbe	schreip	geschriben
schreiben	———	schriben	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
schrîen, schrîn	**schrîe**	**schrei, schrê**	**geschrirn, ge-**
schreien	———	**schriren, schriu-wen, schrûwen**	**[schriuwen**
schrinden	**schrinde**	**schrant**	**geschrunden**
bersten	———	**schrunden**	
schrîten	**schrîte**	**schreit**	**geschriten**
schreiten	———	**schriten**	
schrôten	**schrôte**	**schriet**	**geschrôten**
schneiden	———	**schrieten**	
-seben	**-sebe**	**-suop**	**-saben**
	———	**-suoben**	
only in **be-** and **entseben**, perceive.			
sëhen	**sihe**; impv. **sich**	**sach**	**gesëhen, gesên**
sehen	**sëhen**	**sâhen, sân**	
sieden	**siude**	**sôt**	**gesoten**
sieden	**sieden**	**suten**	
sîgen	**sîge**	**seic**	**gesigen**
sinken	———	**sigen**	
sîn, wësen	**bin**; impv. **bis, wis**	**was**	**gesîn, gewësen**
sein	**sîn, wësen**	**wâren**	
singen	**singe**	**sanc**	**gesungen**
singen	———	**sungen**	
sinken	**sinke**	**sanc**	**gesunken**
sinken	———	**sunken**	
sinnen	**sinne**	**san**	**gesunnen**
sinnen	———	**sunnen**	
sitzen	**sitze**	**saȥ**	**gesëȥȥen**
sitzen	———	**sâȥen**	
slâfen	**slâfe**	**slief**	**geslâfen**
schlâfen	———	**sliefen**	
slahen	**slahe**	**sluoc**	**geslagen**
schlagen	———	**sluogen**	
slîchen	**slîche**	**sleich**	**geslichen**
schleichen	———	**slichen**	
sliefen	**sliufe**	**slouf**	**gesloffen**
schliefen	**sliefen**	**sluffen**	
sliezen	**sliuȥe**	**slôȥ**	**gesloȥȥen**
schliessen	**sliezen**	**sluȥȥen**	
slîfen	**slîfe**	**sleif**	**gesliffen**
schleifen	———	**sliffen**	
slinden	**slinde**	**slant**	**geslunden**
ver*schlingen*	———	**slunden**	
slingen	**slinge**	**slanc**	**geslungen**
sich winden	———	**slungen**	
schlingen			

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
slîȥen	**slîȥe**	**sleiȥ**	**gesliȥȥen**
schleissen	———	**sliȥȥen**	
smëlzen	**smilze**	**smalz**	**gesmolzen**
schmelzen	**smëlzen**	**smulzen**	
smiegen	**smiuge**	**smouc**	**gesmogen**
schmiegen	**smiegen**	**smugen**	
smîȥen	**smîȥe**	**smeiȥ**	**gesmiȥȥen**
schmeissen	———	**smiȥȥen**	
snîden	**snîde**	**sneit**	**gesniten**
schneiden	———	**sniten**	
spalten	**spalte**	**spielt**	**gespalten**
spalten	———	**spielten**	
spanen	**span**	**spuon**	**gespanen**
locken, reizen	———	**spuonen**	
spannen	**spanne**	**spien**	**gespannen**
spannen	———	**spienen**	
spinnen	**spinne**	**span**	**gespunnen**
spinnen	———	**spunnen**	
spîwen, spîen	**spîwe (spîe)**	**spei, spê**	**gespiwen, ge-**
speien	———	**spiwen, spiuwen**	[**spirn**
sprëchen	**spriche**	**sprach**	**gesprochen**
sprechen	**sprëchen**	**sprâchen**	
spriezen	**spriuȥe**	**sprôȥ**	**gesproȥȥen**
spriessen	**spriezen**	**spruȥȥen**	
springen	**springe**	**spranc**	**gesprungen**
springen	———	**sprungen**	
stân, stên,	**stân, stên**	**stuont**	**gestanden, gestân**
stehen	**stân, stên**	**stuonden**	
stëchen	**stiche**	**stach**	**gestochen**
stechen, stecken	**stëchen**	**stâchen**	
stëln, stëlen	**stil**	**stal**	**gestoln**
stehlen	**stëlen**	**stâlen**	
stërben	**stirbe**	**starp**	**gestorben**
sterben	**stërben**	**sturben**	
stieben	**stiube**	**stoup**	**gestoben**
stieben	**stieben**	**stuben**	
stîgen	**stîge**	**steic**	**gestigen**
steigen	———	**stigen**	
stinken	**stinke**	**stanc**	**gestunken**
stinken	———	**stunken**	
stôȥen	**stôȥe**	**stieȥ**	**gestôȥen**
stossen	———	**stieȥen**	
strîchen	**strîche**	**streich**	**gestrichen**
streichen	———	**strichen**	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
strîten	**strîte**	**streit**	**gestriten**
streiten	———	**striten**	
sûfen	**sûfe**	**souf, sof**	**gesoffen**
saufen	———	**suffen**	
sûgen	**sûge**	**souc**	**gesogen**
saugen	———	**sugen**	
sweifen	**sweife**	**swief**	**gesweifen**
schweifen	———	**swiefen**	
swëlgen, swëlhen	**swilge, swilhe**	**swalch**	**geswulhen**
schwelgen	**swëlgen**	**swulhen**	
swëllen	**swille**	**swal**	**geswollen**
schwellen	**swëllen**	**swullen**	
swërn	**swir**	**swar**	**gesworn**
schwären	**swërn**	**swâren**	
swern	**swer**	**swuor**	**gesworn, ge-**
schwören	———	**swuoren**	[**swarn**
swîchen	**swîche**	**sweich**	**geswichen**
betrügen	———	**swichen**	
swîgen	**swîge**	**sweic**	**geswigen**
schweigen	———	**swigen**	
swimmen	**swimme**	**swam**	**geswummen**
schwimmen	———	**swummen**	
swinden	**swinde**	**swant**	**geswunden**
schwinden	———	**swunden**	
swînen	**swîne**	**swein**	**geswinen**
schwinden	———	**swinen**	
swingen	**swinge**	**swanc**	**geswungen**
schwingen	———	**swungen**	
tëlben, dëlben	**tilbe**	**talp**	**getolben**
graben	**tëlben**	**tulben**	
tragen, trân	**trage; 3. treit**	**truoc**	**getragen, getrân**
tragen	———	**truogen**	
trëchen	**triche**	**trach**	**getrochen**
ziehen, schieben	**trëchen**	**trâchen**	
trëffen	**triffe**	**traf**	**(ge)troffen**
treffen	**trëffen**	**trâfen**	
trëten	**trite**	**trat**	**getrëten**
treten	**trëten**	**trâten**	
trîben	**trîbe**	**treip**	**getriben**
treiben	———	**triben**	
triefen	**triufe**	**trouf**	**getroffen**
triefen	**triefen**	**truffen**	
triegen	**triuge**	**trouc**	**getrogen**
trügen	**triegen**	**trugen**	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
trinken	trinke	tranc	getrunken
trinken	———	trunken	
tuon	tuon (tuo)	tëte	getân
thun	tuon	tâten	
twahen, dwahen, twân, dwân	twahe	twuoc, twuog	getwagen
waschen	———	twuogen	
twingen, dwingen	twinge	twanc	getwungen
zwingen	———	twungen	
vâhen, vân	vâhe	vienc, vie	gevangen, ge-
fangen	———	viengen	[vân
vallen	valle	viel	gevallen
fallen	———	vielen	
valten, valden	valte, valde	vielt	gevalten
falten	———	vielten	
varn, varen	var	vuor	gevarn
fahren	———	vuoren	
vëhten	vihte	vaht	gevohten
fechten	vëhten	vâhten	
-vëlhen	-vilhe	-valch	-volhen
be*fehlen*	-vëlhen	-vulhen	
only in be- and enphëlhen.			
verëzzen, vrëzzen	vrizze	vraz	verëzzen, vrëz-
fressen	vrëzzen	vrâzzen	[zen
vinden, vinnen	vinde	vant	(ge)vunden
finden	———	vunden	
vlëhten	vlihte	vlaht	gevlohten
flechten	vlëhten	vlâhten	
vliegen	vliuge; impv. vliuch	vlouc (vlôc, vlôg)	gevlogen
fliegen	vliegen	vlugen	
vliehen	vliuhe	vlôch	gevlohen
fliehen	vliehen	vluhen	
vliezen	vliuze	vlôz	gevlozzen
fliessen	vliezen	vluzzen	
vlîzen	vlîze	vleiz	gevlizzen
be*fleissen*	———	vlizzen	
vriesen, vrieren	vriuse	vrôs, vrôr	gevron
frieren	vriesen	vrurn	
wahsen	wahse	wuohs	gewahsen
wachsen	———	wuohsen, wûhsen	
walken	walke	wielc	gewalken
walken	———	wielken	
wallen	walle	wiel	gewallen
wallen	———	wielen	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
walten, walden	**walte**	**wielt**	**gewalten**
walten	———	**wielten**	
walzen	**walze**	**wielz**	**gewalzen**
walzen	———	**wielzen**	
waschen, weschen	**wasche**	**wuosch**	**gewaschen, ge-**
waschen	———	**wuoschen**	[**weschen**
waten	**wate**	**wuot**	**gewaten**
waten	———	**wuoten**	
wâȥen	**wâȥe**	**wieȥ**	**gewâȥen**
duften	———	**wieȥen**	
wëben	**wibe**	**wap**	**gewëben**
weben	**wëben**	**wâben**	
wëgen (wigen)	**wige**	**wac, wag (wuoc)**	**gewëgen**
sich be*wegen*	**wëgen**	**wâgen (wuogen)**	
wëhen	**wihe**	**wach**	**gewëhen**
blinken	**wëhen**	**wâhen**	
wëllen	**wille**	**wal**	**gewollen**
rollen	**wëllen**	**wullen**	
wërben	**wirbe**	**warp (warf)**	**geworben**
werben	**wërben**	**wurben (wurven)**	
wërden	**wirde**	**wart, wurde**	**worden**
werden	**wërden**	**wurden**	
wërfen	**wirfe**	**warf**	**geworfen**
werfen	**wërfen**	**wurfen**	
wërren	**wirre**	**war**	**geworren**
ver*wirren*	**wërren**	**wurren**	
wësen, sîn	**bin (wise); impv. wis, bis**	**was**	**gewësen, gesîn**
sein	**sîn, wësen**	**wâren**	
wëten, wëtten	**wite**	**wat**	**gewëten**
binden	**wëten**	**wâten**	
wîchen	**wîche**	**weich**	**gewichen**
ent*weichen*	———	**wichen**	
wîgen	**wîge**	**weic**	**gewigen**
streiten, kämpfen	———	**wigen**	
winden	**winde**	**want**	**gewunden**
winden	———	**wunden**	
winnen	**winne**	**wan**	**gewunnen**
sich abarbeiten	———	**wunnen**	
gewinnen			
wîȥen	**wîȥe**	**weiȥ**	**gewiȥȥen**
ver*weisen*	———	**wiȥȥen**	
wuofen	**wuofe**	**wief**	**gewuofen**
schreien	———	**wiefen**	

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
zëmen	**zim**	**zam**	**gezomen, ge-**
ziemen	**zëmen**	**zâmen**	[**zëmen**
ziehen	**ziuhe**	**zôch**	**gezogen**
ziehen	**ziehen**	**zugen**	
zîhen	**zîhe**	**zêch**	**gezigen**
zeihen	———	**zigen**	

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glîten	**glîte**	**gleit**	**gegliten**
gleiten	———	**gliten**	
snîwen, snîen	**snîwe**	**snei (snê)**	**gesniwen**
schneien	———	**sniwen**	
snûben (snûden, snûfen)	**snûbe**	**snoup**	**gesnoben**
schnauben, schnaufen	———	**snuben**	
splîẓen	**splîẓe**	**spleiẓ**	**gespliẓẓen**
spalten, *spleissen*	———	**spliẓẓen**	257

The following verbs go according to the new conjugation in mhg., but old conjugation in nhg.; **dingen** (*dingen*), **gelîchen** (ver*gleichen*), **kîben, kiven** (*keifen*), **klemmen** (*klemmen*), **laden** (ein*laden*), **prîsen** (*preisen*), **schrûben** (*schrauben*), **vragen** (*fragen*).

IX.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE NEW CONJUGATION.

Infinitive.	Present.	Preterit.	Participle.
blæjen, blæn	**blæje**	**blæte, blâte**	**geblæt, geblân**
aufblähen	———		
bringen	**bringe**	**brâhte**	**brâht**
bringen	———		
denken	**denke**	**dâhte**	**gedâht**
denken	———		
dræjen, dræn	**dræje**	**dræte, drâte**	**gedræjet, gedræt**
drehen	———		**gedrât, gedrân**
dunken	**dunke**	**dûhte, diuhte**	**gedûht**
dünken	———		
durfen, dürfen	**darf; 2. darft**	**dorfte**	**(be)dorft**
dürfen	**durfen, dürfen**		
gunnen, günnen	**gan**	**gunde, gonde**	**gegunnen, gegun-**
gönnen	**gunnen, günnen**		**[net**
haben, hân	**habe, hân**	**habete, hâte, hete, hête, hiete**	**gehabet, gehapt, [gehât, gehân**
haben	**haben, hân**		
kunnen, künnen	**kan**	**kunde, konde, kunste**	**gekunnet**
kennen, können	**kunnen, künnen**		
müezen	**muoz; 2. muost**	**muose, muoste**	
müssen	**müezen**		
mügen, mugen	**mac; 2. maht**	**mahte, mohte**	**gemügt**
mögen	**mugen, mügen**		
	magen, megen		
soln, suln	**sol (schol, schal)**	**solde, solte**	
sollen	**suln, süln**		
tugen, tügen	**touc**	**tohte**	**tugt**
taugen	**tugen, tügen**		
turren, türren	**tar**	**torste**	
wagen	**turren, türren**		
vürhten, vurhten	**vürhte**	**vorhte, vorte**	**gevorht**
fürchten	———		
wizzen	**weiz; 2. weist**	**wisse, wësse, wiste, wëste**	**gewist, gewëst, (gewizzen)**
wissen	**wizzen**		
wëllen, wollen	**wil; 2. wil, wilt**	**wolte, wolde**	
wollen	**wëllen (weln), wollen**		
wirken, würken wurken	**wirke**	**worhte**	**geworht**
wirken	———		

decker - dacto, dacto - ?

[illegible]

warner. wandele-

[illegible]